

A New Species in the Euteliinae from Japan (Lepidoptera: Noctuidae)

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Eutelia clarirena sp. n. (Fig. 2)

[*Eutelia viridinota* SWINHOE: WILEMAN, 1911, Trans. ent. Soc. Lond., **1911**: 232. Misidentification.]

[*Eutelia sinuosa* MOORE: OGATA, 1954, *Tyô to Ga*, **5**: 16, fig. Misidentification.]

[*Eutelia sinuosa* MOORE: OGATA, 1958, in ESAKI *et al.*, *Icones Heterocerorum Japon. Color. nat.*, [2]: 130, pl. 100: 2181. Misidentification.]

[*Eutelia sinusosa* MOORE: SUGI, 1959, in INOUE *et al.*, *Iconographia Insect. Japon. Colore nat. Edita*, **1**: 131, pl. 89: 3. Misidentification.]

♂ & ♀. Length of forewing 16 mm. Markedly larger than the closest ally, *Eutelia sinuosa* (MOORE, 1881, *Proc. zool. Soc. Lond.*, **1881**: 375, pl. 37: 7) (Fig. 1). Antenna as in *sinuosa*, bipectinate with long branches towards middle and then lamellate; nearly identical in both sexes. Wing colour and pattern very similar to *sinuosa*. Forewing somewhat longer and hind margin slightly more lobed. Double antemedian line more strongly serrate especially in the lower half. A very fine whitish point at near base in cell, instead of the larger dark green point seen in *sinuosa*. Reniform clearly defined and more whitish with pale greyish centre, not tinged with green. Hindwing as in *sinuosa*. Frenulum in female composed of two developed and one weaker spines.

Male genitalia (Fig. 4). Uncus tapered to apical minute hook, markedly longer than in *sinuosa*. Tegumen slender, smooth, not so angulate at near base of uncus as in *sinuosa*. Saccus long, moderately round at cephalic end, not broadened and truncate. Costal process of valva longer and strongly bent ventrad, bearing minute hook at apex and dorsally setose beyond middle. Valva proper moderate, longer than in *sinuosa*, peaked apically. A rod-like process of costal origin (ampulla) arising outwards from fully before middle of costa, blunt apically. Aedeagus moderately long, containing two fine spinules and a tape-like weak sclerite as figured. Eighth sternite bearing moderate bilateral coremata as in *sinuosa* but never furnished with the comb-like series of hooked spines between them.

Holotype ♂. Shikoku: Kôchi Pref., Moriguchi, 20-21, vii. 1971 (M. OWADA), in National Science Museum collection, Tokyo.

Paratypes: Honshu: Nara Pref., Mt. Kôjin, 1 ♀, 12. x. 1961 (S. NAKATANI); Wakayama Pref., Kii-Shinjô, 1 ♂, 14. vii. 1968 (S. NAKATANI), NSMT. Shikoku: Ehime Pref., Omogo, 1 ♂, 9-10. vii. 1971 (M. OWADA), NSMT. Tsushima I.: Nii, 1 ♂, 29. vii. 1968 (T. SUGA), SS. Yakushima I.: Kusukawa, 1 ♂, 7. vii. 1972; 1 ♂ 1 ♀, 19. viii. 1972 (T. WATANABE), SS; Nagata, 1 ♂ 1 ♀, 13. viii. 1972 (T. WATANABE), SS; Takabayama, 2 ♂, 9. vii. 1972 (T. WATANABE), SS. Amami-Oshima I.: Kasari, 1 ♂, 24. vii. 1968 (Y. SEKIGUCHI); Naze, 1 ♂, 16. vii. 1968 (Y. SEKIGUCHI), SS. Oki-

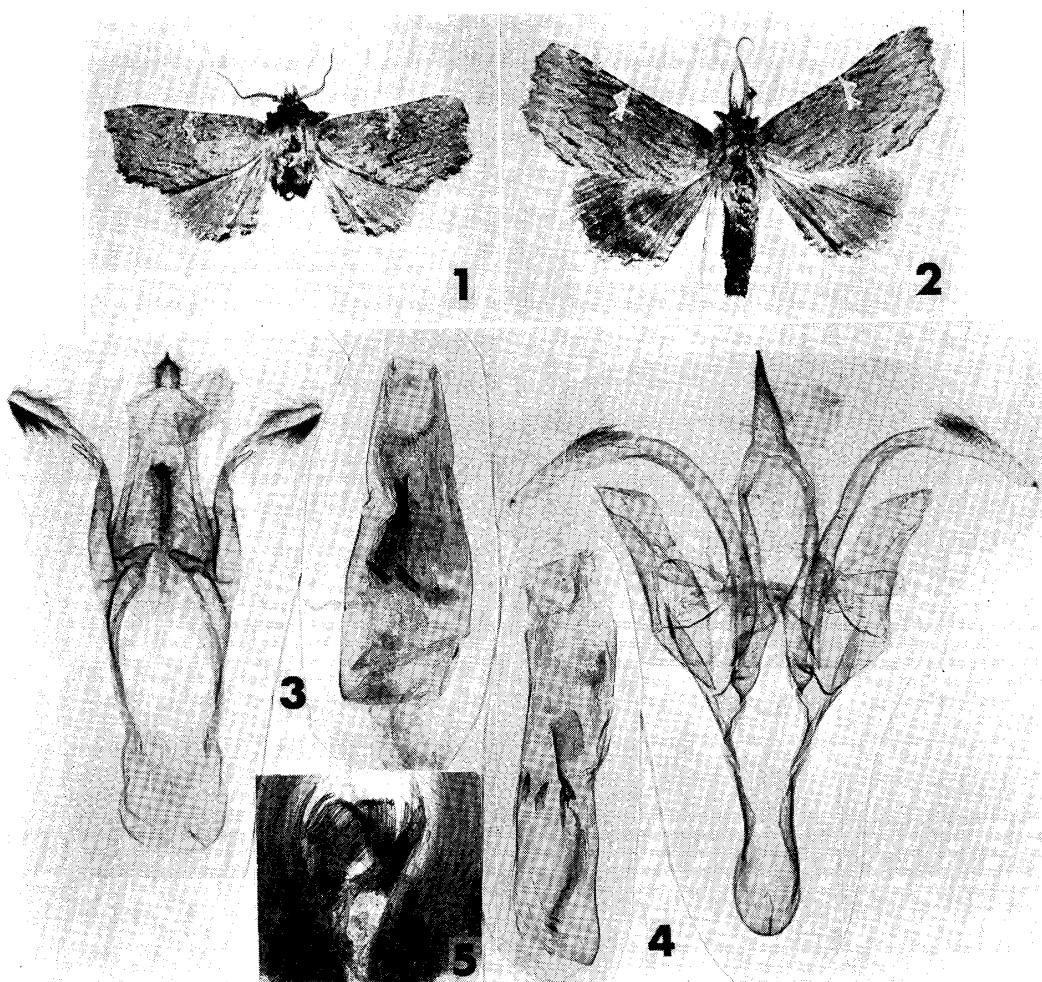


Fig. 1. *Eutelia sinuosa* (MOORE) ♂. Khasis, Assam. Fig. 2. *Eutelia clarirena* sp. n. ♂, paratype, Japan. Figs. 3-4. Male genitalia.—3. *Eutelia sinuosa* (MOORE), 4. *Eutelia clarirena* sp. n. Fig. 5. Paried comb-like row of hooked spines on eighth sternite of *Eutelia sinuosa* (MOORE) ♂.

nawa I.: Yona, 1 ♂, 12. vi. 1973 (Y. KUROSAWA); 3 ♂, 22. v. 1976 (S. AZUMA & H. SUNAKAWA), SS. Taiwan: Lushan, 1 ♂, 26-29. VII. 1981 (A. SEINO), SS; without data, 1 ♂, SS.

Paratypes are preserved in National Science Museum, Tokyo (NSMT) and SUGI's (SS) collection.

Distribution. Japan, middle to southwest region of mainland to Okinawa I., and Taiwan.

Comments. The present new species is well known in our literature under the name of *Eutelia sinuosa* (MOORE). *E. sinuosa* is an Indian insect, smaller in size (length of forewing 14 mm) and having the genitalia specifically distinct (Fig. 3). In *sinuosa* uncus is short, tegumen bears rectangular angulation at near base of uncus, and saccus is broadened at its cephalic end to form nearly quadrate plate. Costal process is moderately bent, not bearing apical hook and ventrally setose beyond middle to apex. A moderate process of costal origin arises obliquely from beyond middle of costa, and is bluntly pointed to apex. Aedeagus contains also two cornuti,

spinulate but biforked in one of them. A finely spinulate lunar sclerite is in near apex of aedeagus. Between bilateral coremata on eighth sternite, there are paired comb-like rows of seven to eight hooked spines in each (Fig. 5). Examined is: 1 ♂, laveled 'Khasis Nat. Col/67. 20. Ex Coll. Ed. Brabant. 1920/Joicey Bequest. Brit. Mus.1934-120/Eutelia sinuosa Moore ♂ det. A. H. Hayes 1970'. BMNH.

In concluding this short paper I greatly owed Mr. A. H. HAYES, British Museum (Natural History), London, for the loan of Indian material, to whom I must express my deep thanks.

摘要

一新種 *Eutelia clarirena* SUGI を記載した。この新種は日本ではシロモンフサヤガとして既知の種で従来用いられた学名 *Eutelia sinuosa* (MOORE) はインド北部の標本に限定される。本報では両種を図示して相異点を述べた。*E. clarirena* は本州中部太平洋側 (静岡県) を北限とし、四国、九州、対馬、屋久島、奄美大島、沖縄本島、台湾に分布する。